

Death of Judge Keep.

The not unexpected news of the death of the Hon. J. M. Keef has reached us. He died at his residence in Beloit last Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, after a long illness, borne with unusual fortitude and resignation.

Mr. Keef has for many years occupied a prominent and honorable position before the public. Few men have been more widely known throughout the state, and none more generally respected. While upon the bench, he was regarded as one of the ablest judges in the state. In the profession which he honored, in the community where he lived, and in the family where he was beloved, his loss will be severely felt, and his memory long cherished.

The funeral of the deceased will be attended in Beloit, Wednesday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The President's Inaugural.

We present to our readers this important document, as it has been received by telegraph. It is so badly blundered in some of its sentences that we are utterly unable to straighten them. The spirit of it, however, is apparent, and the specific policy to be pursued is intelligibly stated. This spirit and policy will commend themselves to all who believe we have a government to maintain, and fully confirms the confidence reposed in Mr. Lincoln by his friends. We heartily rejoice that the country has, at last, a man at its head, who, while he invades no right, will fearlessly execute the laws, traitors and rebels have set at defiance.

We shall publish a revised edition of this message as soon as we receive a correct copy.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

At twelve o'clock at noon to-day, the term for which the people of this country entrusted the administration of their government to James Buchanan, ended.

We would gladly, if we could, speak well of a man who has been a half century in public life, and has terminated his political career by holding an office which Washington once filled, and which has been adorned by the names of Jefferson, Madison and other honest men and true patriots, and who now retires in his old age to the shades of private life to prepare for that termination of his mortal career, which is doubtless, in his imagination, thronged with dark and terrible phantoms which strike the deadliest terrors to this old man's heart.

But we can indulge in no laudation of him. There has been nothing, absolutely nothing, in his motives or conduct during his presidential term, that can possibly be made the subject of praise, or that can fail to draw the severest censure from every man who desires that our government shall endure, or our country continue to expand and prosper. There is a feeling of deep and universal gratification among the people, that his term of power is ended. They feel that an incubus of imbecility, corruption and treason has been thrown off; that there is now a chance for our government to live, which all were convinced, if Buchanan's power had continued but a few months longer, must have surely perished. He came into office when our public debt was light, our national treasury full to overflowing, and our public credit higher and stronger than that of any government in the world. He has squandered the public money in political bribery and for corrupt partisan purposes; he has increased by an enormous sum our public debt, and has dishonored and nearly ruined our public credit. But these are evils which would have been lightly felt by a strong and rich nation like ours, and which wise and honest men could have easily repaired; but for worse than this, he has seen men who held high offices of trust and profit by his favor, deliberately plotting the overthrow of the government, and has connived at their schemes and continued them in office. He has had a host of traitors swarming in all the offices of the government, and has aided them in their treasonable designs; he has seen men rebel and resist by force the lawful authority of the government, and has by his messages and conduct encouraged them to persevere in their rebellion; he has allowed the public property to be stolen and held in open defiance of the government, and has taken no steps to regain it; he has allowed our national flag to be insulted with impunity, and a national vessel to be fired upon, and he has allowed a hostile government to be organized and put in operation in our own territory.

This infamous old dotard has stood by and seen all this without raising his hand to strike a blow for the safety and honor of the constitution and government which he had solemnly sworn to support; and it is said the old driveller submitted to all this from the basest of all motives, that he might move a man—namely—the fear that his worthless life, already so near its close, might be shortened by a brief space.

His very name is and always will be, while this country has a history, unqualifiedly infamous. There is probably in the whole country no man so wretched or so base as to be willing to exchange places and reputations with James Buchanan. His fate will be an example and a warning for all time to come, to all men who aspire to position and power in our government; and in that view his administration possibly may not be without value to the country; but in every other light it is an abomination and a disgrace to the American name.

A HATRED SUPPLIED.—The action of the house of representatives last Friday on the compromise resolutions of Mr. Corwin, which we could not then understand, is explained by the statement that Mr. Corwin had introduced bills carrying out the provisions of his resolutions.

The New Administration.

To-day Abraham Lincoln has taken an oath to faithfully execute the office of president, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States. We believe that this is with him no unmeaning ceremony; that as his oath is registered in heaven, so will it here be honestly and fully performed. And we also believe that if men would lay aside their partisan prejudices and dispassionately consider the present crisis, all who are loyal to the Union and desire the continuance of our present government, would come unhesitatingly to the conclusion that there is but one way for the president to faithfully discharge this solemn obligation, and that is, simply and directly to re-estate the public property and enforce the federal laws. It is true that our democratic friends, and even some of our republicans, are urging the necessity of entering into a compromise with the seceding states, and are deprecating very earnestly the evils of civil war; but have they stopped to consider what a government would be worth, if, when any portion of the people become dissatisfied with the way in which it is administered, they can force the majority to change the fundamental laws of the government by threats of armed resistance; and by proceeding to attack and actually making war upon it, compel the people to submit to their demands. Amendments to our constitution obtained under such circumstances would not be worth the paper on which they were written; for the simple reason that the mode of obtaining them would really and essentially destroy the power of the government beyond the hope of its ever being restored. If the demands of the seceding states are now acceded to, and the constitution amended, what will the new government be worth? If any of the northern states shall then become dissatisfied with the new order of things; and resist the United States laws, secede, and set up an independent government, are we then to say they shall be coerced to obey the federal laws and compelled by force to remain in the Union? Of course not; for we shall by compromising now have established the right of forcible resistance to United States laws, and the right of any state or any number of states to secede. And we shall also have established the principle that the national government has no right to coerce a seceding state or protect its property within such state.

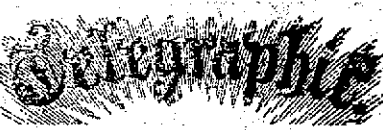
Suppose again that we now grant all that the south requires of us, and amend the constitution to their satisfaction, and in a few years or a few months, they again become dissatisfied and make demands for further favor or protection to slave property; it follows of course, that we must either submit to their new demands, or else permit them to break up the government and secede, for by compromising now with rebels and traitors with arms in their hands, we have finally established the Buchanan doctrine, that the national government has no power to enforce the laws, protect its property, or coerce a seceding state. It may be said that we can put a clause into the amended constitution, that a state shall not secede, but that the federal government may enforce its laws. That would make the matter no plainer or stronger than it is now; the constitution is now by its own terms, declared to be the supreme law of the land, and every school-boy knows that it was established to endure forever, unless amended and changed in the mode expressly provided. And there is no honest man in his right mind in the whole country, who does not sincerely believe—aye and know—that the federal government now possesses that power. It is therefore utter folly, it is far worse than folly, it is criminal to talk now about compromises with men who are in open rebellion against the government, and have already made war upon it. There is one alternative, and that is to boldly stand still and see the work of our fathers destroyed, and the government which they established broken up, or to enforce the laws, retake the property that has been stolen, and punish the traitors. As we have said, honest Old Abe has sworn to execute the office of president, and to preserve, protect and defend the constitution. His oath is registered, and we believe he will fulfill it.

The election of Mr. Jefferson as president in the year 1800, frightened many very worthy but rather venient people, throughout the country. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who remembers the excitement sixty years ago, says it was then contended that Mr. Jefferson's election would dissolve the Union; our country would be overrun by paupers and criminals from other countries; our religion would be destroyed; and churches closed and bibles burned. None of these occurred. The writer adds Mr. Jefferson proved to be one of our most popular presidents. The old order of each state protected, no churches closed and no bibles burnt. Such, I dare believe, will be the course of Mr. Lincoln; and if I do not greatly err in my judgment, he will prove to be one of the safest and best presidents we ever had.

THE LIBERAL MORDCAI.—It will be recollected by our readers that Mr. Mordca, of Charleston, South Carolina, presented that Empire with \$10,000, to aid in organizing and arming a new government. The act was trumpeted aloud as one of great liberality and patriotism. The Knoxville Whig, however, gives some additional particulars, not much to the credit of the "patriot."

Mr. Mordca is a wholesale druggist in Charleston. He visited New York, Philadelphia and Boston, just before he did this act, and represented to his creditors that he was insolvent, and settled with them by paying 50 cents on the dollar! Such acts make secession a glorious deed of morality! It is in keeping with the morals of the southern leaders, with whom it is patriotic to rob the government, and religious to repudiate honest debts. Should old Mordca deny this charge, we have the proof!

TRICKLE SCENE.—At a party in a dwelling house in Hyde Park, London, a short time since, a lady who was playing on a piano caught her dress on fire. She caught the flames, when she caught fire too. Five ladies were burning at one time, and their screams were awful. The gentlemen present were unable to quench the flames for some moments. Two of the ladies were so much injured that they died.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

WASHINGTON, March 3.
An immense concourse of spectators is here, especially from the west. Missouri and Maryland also largely represented.
Rumors touching the cabinet appointments are still contradictory. It is understood they will not be announced till after the inauguration.

All appropriation bills are passed. Numbers of threatening letters are still sent to Mr. Lincoln, and quietly consigned to the flames.

Gen. John Covode started on Wednesday for New Hampshire to stop at the state during the pending canvass.

A despatch from Montgomery says the tariff recently enacted by the new confederacy will be immediately amended so as to impose an export duty of 1 percent on cotton, tobacco and rice, and all breadstuffs, tea, coffee, meats and jewelry will be admitted free.

The struggle on Saturday evening in the presence of Mr. Lincoln, over the cabinet appointments, was very exciting. The friends of the various aspirants pushing their claims with great vehemence, until the President elected said:

Gentlemen, it is evident some one must take the responsibility for these appointments, and I will do it. My cabinet is completed. The positions are not all definitely assigned and will not be until I announce them privately to the gentlemen whom I have selected to be my constitutional advisers.

Quiet was immediately restored. Mr. Lincoln then sent to Mr. Seward and submitted to him his inaugural. The Senator concurred therein on the greater part, but suggested a few modifications which were accepted, and the document declared complete.

The Maryland delegation has gone home in disgust at Lincoln's determination to put Chase and Blair in the cabinet. They declare there was no hope of retaining their state in the Union. Lincoln replied emphatically:—Gentlemen, the affair is decided, my cabinet is formed.

It is rumored to-night that a large body of men have come in from Baltimore and Virginia, including a detachment of English. Fears are still entertained of Lincoln's safety, but he said to-night:—I am here to take what is my right, and I shall take it. I anticipate no trouble, but should it come I am prepared to meet it.

Five hundred special police have been detained including detectives from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. A large body of wide awakes are also here to be thoroughly organized, but make no public demonstrations.

(Addition to Senate.)
Discussion continued for some time between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Pugh. Morrill said when the senator from Illinois spoke, he said at this quarter he had a right to object. We are standing at the end of a six years' terrible agitation, and all comes from this trifling administration of the head pillars, and is to end in the dissolution of the Union; and yet gentlemen propose to practice a new policy begun six years ago on the slavery question. The southern states united upon it because democratic, and seven of these states are now out of the Union. He disclaimed even the belief that the vote of any body of men at the north, that congress has the right to interfere with slavery in the states. The senator from Kentucky says that the whole difficulty is in regard to the territory of New Mexico; if that be so, it is really no difficulty. But here is a proposition to amend the constitution by recognizing slavery, and it is that against which the senator protests.

WASHINGTON, March 2.
SENATE.—Mr. Johnson said the conservative states in the south had now overpowered and usurpation triumphed. The stars and stripes had been changed, and palm trees and pelicans and rattlesnakes run up. He closed with an eloquent appeal for the flag of our Union, expressing his trust that it would ever wave over the land of the free, declaring that Tennessee would ever remain in the Union. (Applause in the galleries as he closed.)

The chair ordered the galleries cleared. A few hisses followed, when the whole crowd broke into most tumultuous applause, and yelling and shouting, and continuing in three terrific cheers for the Union, creating the greatest excitement. The chair ordered the sergeant-at-arms to arrest any one causing the disturbance. In a short time the galleries were cleared, the doors locked, and the senate proceeded with its business.

Mr. Crittenden moved that when they adjourned it be till to-morrow.

Mr. Kennedy moved that the doors be locked the residue of the session to prevent such insults as had just occurred. Mr. Wilson opposed meeting on Sunday. The committee of conference on the army bill reported. Agreed to and the bill passed.

Conference reports on the patent bill and Indian bills were agreed to.

Mr. Crittenden's motion was disagreed to.

The rule preventing bills and resolutions being discussed was repealed.

The conference committee's report on the civil appropriation bill agreed to. Mr. Johnson continued at great length occupying three hours.

Mr. Johnson replied by saying that he felt above the personalities which had been heaped upon him by those favoring disunion.

Mr. Polk ordered the gentleman's gallery cleared, but after a long debate on suspending the rule, revoked his order, and Johnson finished his speech.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, joint resolutions from the house were taken up. After a sharp debate between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson, the resolutions taking precedence over peace propositions, the vote stood 25 against 11.

On motion the doors of the galleries were opened for ladies only.

Mr. Pugh moved to amend the resolutions by leaving out the words authorized—a tie vote, and the vice president decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Douglas appealed. Some senator changed his vote.

Mr. Crittenden moved a reconsideration, agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, opposed the resolutions, considering them abusive and calculated to divide the south.

Mr. Baker opposed it.

Here the doors of the galleries were opened on motion of Mr. Chandler, and masses of the people crowded in until the chair ordered the sergeant at arms to admit no more than could be seated.

Mr. Fitch moved to adjourn.

During the call of the roll Mr. Mason said he should vote in the under control of the senate, and under control of the house. The motion was lost.

Mr. Baker continued arguing the resolution.

Mr. Gwin again opposed it.

Mr. Pugh's motion was lost. Mr. Pugh then moved to amend by substituting the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Wilkinson was opposed to all compromise and would not vote for any compromise or surrender on principle.

Mr. Douglas offered an amendment to Mr. Pugh's amendment that the states have a right to withdraw from the union.

Mr. Chandler contended the union sentiment would eventually triumph in the south and overthrow the very men now so loud against the union. He was willing to yield almost anything to the true union men but nothing to traitors.

Mr. Wigfall said it was strange men should say they meant nothing personal in wholesale charges of treason against parties; unfortunately the north sends men here who are neither gentlemen or christians. He declared that the navigation of the Mississippi would never be impeded by the seceding states.

Mr. Rice said the people of the north-west knew their rights too well to suppose the navigation of the great rivers would be impeded by anything but ice.

Mr. Wigfall predicted Mr. Lincoln would leave the Chicago platform and receive commissioners from the south and withdraw the forces from the forts.

Mr. Crittenden would like to make a few remarks but it was so late he objected to going on.

At 123 o'clock the senate adjourned till 7 o'clock Sunday evening.

HOUSE.—The committee on conference on the Indian appropriation bill reported; a long debate ensued between Messrs. Phelps and Stevenson, relative to the appropriation for the Choctaws, partaking of a slightly personal nature. The report was agreed to by 3 majority.

House then took a recess till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 3.
Senate convened and immense crowds in the gallery and large crowds on the floor. The house was one immense bee hive.

Mr. Bright in the chair. The floor was crowded with cries in the galleries of "stand back" with great confusion.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from 6,000 citizens of Massachusetts against compromise, and said more were coming, signed by 37,000.

A joint resolution from the house was taken up.

Mr. Crittenden presented the credentials of John C. Breckinridge, senator elect from Kentucky.

Mr. Crittenden proceeded to speak on the peace resolutions, cries in the galleries, "let him speak." He said he did not rise with vain ambition, much noise his voice could not be heard.

Mr. Bragg moved that the galleries be cleared, but withdrew the motion for the present.

Mr. Crittenden proceeding said, nothing was more lamentable than the great change in the condition of the United States; a few months ago we were a united and happy people, now the Union was dismembered and some spirit was making dangerous progress. The noise in the galleries was so much increased it was impossible to hear. The galleries were cleared by order of the president, except those who were seated.

Mr. Crittenden proceeded and said the country was in danger and measures should be proposed to save it, but you sit here and have done nothing, presenting a spectacle to the country as incompetent to devise means for the public safety and proclaiming to the world that we can do nothing. It is a question not of party but of Union. He believed all that was necessary to settle this great mischief was to agree on the sterile territory of New Mexico and then the state of things will remain as it is.

If she is admitted as a state it is all that can be asked, because in this respect, as to fugitives, there is no difficulty but that was settled by the constitution. He asked if it was not worth something even if it could not bring back the states to preserve those not gone, or is it an idea or dogma not in the constitution, but which has its origin in the peculiar ideas of the people of certain states to be an inseparable barrier to the measures and policy necessary to save the country.

Senate adopted the house resolutions—24 to 12.
Crittenden resolution lost—19 to 20.
Adjourned at 7 o'clock till 10 o'clock.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4.
47 counties elected 48 Union and 27 secession delegates. The majority against a convention is about 8,000. Gov. Reid was beaten in Rockingham.

The majority attempt for a joint convention to elect senator is thus a failure. It is expected that the Douglasites will make a nomination, but a recent caucus failed to make the nomination.

WASHINGTON, March 2.
The army and navy officers, and also the secretaries of these departments paid farewell visits to Mr. Buchanan to-day. Short speeches were made.

The Herald's correspondent says that intelligence received here to-day from the new government at Montgomery shows that it was proceeding with great vigor. By the 4th of March it is believed that the \$15,000,000 loan will have been taken. 30,000 soldiers are now being drilled and under canvas awaiting orders.

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It will be much safer for all in official and private stations to conform and abide by all these acts which stand unrepented to, to violate any of them, trusting to impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional. It is 77 years since the first inauguration of a president under our national constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have with great success. Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulties. Disruption of the federal Union, heretofore only imagined, is now fearfully attempted. I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the constitution, the Union of these states is perpetual; perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all national governments.

It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them. It is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended; while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute.

The fugitive slave clause in the constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are as well enforced perhaps as any law can ever be, a constant vigilance is necessary to keep the people perfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the legal obligation in both cases, and a few rebel in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and would be worse, in both cases, after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be imperfectly revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partly surrendered, would not be returned at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A citizen of New York and a citizen of Georgia can never be divorced and go out of the country and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties better than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you can fight a day, and when you meet, you can fight on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional rights in amending, or their revolutionary rights in dissolving or overthrowing it.

I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the authority of the people over the whole subject, and I am ever ready to consider any proposition that may be presented to them in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being offered the people to act upon it. I will venture to add, that no the latter mode seems preferable, as it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to reject or take propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not precisely suit them, they would wish others to accept or reject.

I understand a proposition to amend the constitution, which amendment, however I have not seen, has passed congress, to the effect that the federal government shall never interfere with the domestic institution of slavery, including that of persons held to labor or service. To avoid misconception of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to be implied in constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people; and they have conferred none upon him to fix the terms for a separation of states. The people themselves are to decide whether they will sever, and if so, on what terms. The executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it comes to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a parent confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or of equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without doubt of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations, with his eternal truth and justice be on your side of the north, or on ours of the south, that truth and justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the great American people.

By the form of the government under which we live this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have, with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme wickedness or misconduct, can so seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, then calmly dwell upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there is an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would ever take deliberately, that object will be forestalled by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point of law of your own framing. Under it, by the new administration, will have no immediate effect if it would, to change either. If it were your wish, you would be dissatisfied with the right side of the question, there still is no reason for precipitate action.

Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has not forsaken this favored land, are still common to all our present difficulties. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you; you cannot have conflict without being yourselves its aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of Union. The great body of the people abide by the legal obligation in both cases, and a few rebel in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and would be worse, in both cases, after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be imperfectly revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partly surrendered, would not be returned at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A citizen of New York and a citizen of Georgia can never be divorced and go out of the country and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties better than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you can fight a day, and when you meet, you can fight on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional rights in amending, or their revolutionary rights in dissolving or overthrowing it.

I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the authority of the people over the whole subject, and I am ever ready to consider any proposition that may be presented to them in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being offered the people to act upon it. I will venture to add, that no the latter mode seems preferable, as it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to reject or take propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not precisely suit them, they would wish others to accept or reject.

I understand a proposition to amend the constitution, which amendment, however I have not seen, has passed congress, to the effect that the federal government shall never interfere with the domestic institution of slavery, including that of persons held to labor or service. To avoid misconception of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to be implied in constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people; and they have conferred none upon him to fix the terms for a separation of states. The people themselves are to decide whether they will sever, and if so, on what terms. The executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it comes to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a parent confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or of equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without doubt of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations, with his eternal truth and justice be on your side of the north, or on ours of the south, that truth and justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the great American people.

By the form of the government under which we live this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have, with equal wisdom

1861

the complaint was filed in the
Rock, county, on the 12th day
of the month of November, and
a copy of your within ninety
days of the date of the complaint
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 I Deason, Andrew
 wife, Rollin Wheeler,
 wife, Robt T. Lawton.
 the said defendants.

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Janesville, on the
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